NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1893 .- COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUB' S'IING ASSOCIATION.

ITS LIABILITIES \$8,000,000.

RECEIVERS FOR THE JARVIS-CO. KLIN MORIGAGE TRUST CO. Mortgogeors Wouldn't Pay, Securities Were

Unavailable, and the Protection of the Court Was Necessary-" We Were Prepared for Ordinary Storms, but Not for Cyclone," President Jarvis Explains, In the United States Circuit Court restorday

Judge Lacombe appointed Samuel M. Jarvis Kansas City, Mo., and Roland R. Conklin of this city receivers of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company. The Jarvis-Conklin Company was organized under the laws of Missouri. Its main office is at 40 Wall street, and it has carried on an extensive business in Western and Southern mortgages. The receivers were appointed on a bill of complaint filed by Benjamin M. Fowler of Poughkeepsie, and J. G. Zachry of this city, stockholders in the company and holders of its debenture bonds. The applicants for receivers were represented by Lawyers D. D. Duncan and John F. Dillon. Lawyer Winslow S. Pierce repre-sented the company, but no objection was made to the appointment of receivers.

The Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, according to its charter, was organized for the purpose of receiving moneys in trust and at such rates of interest as might be obtainable or agreed upon. The bulk of its investments was in Western mortgages. The capital stock of the company issued and outstanding is \$3,750,000. Its original capital stock was \$1,500,000, fully paid up in cash. In June, 1892, it was decided to increase this The increase was all subbr \$2,500,000. scribed for, but \$1,125,000 remained unpaid up to August of the present year. In August it was decided to call in the remainder at the rate of 10 per cent. every four months. Only \$150,000 has been paid, leaving \$975,000 un-

The company has outstanding debenture The company has outstanding debenture bonds to the amount of \$7,025,171.97, bearing interest at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. The bill of complaint further sets forth that the company is indebted to various banks, individuals, and corporations on demand and time loans due or about to become due, secured and unsecured, to the amount of \$491,044.88. To cover this indebtedness the defendant company has deposited with the parces bonds and securities to the par value of \$490,000. It is further indebted for mency borrowed and received on deposit to the amount of \$417.794, of which \$105,000 matures on or before Oct. 10.

There are also the following sums due and to

Their are also the lotte and		
fall due: bept. 1, interest on outstanding debentures Oct. 10, promissory notes Oct. 15, interest on debentures	\$75,703 75,000 61,000	Ans.
Oct. 16. installment of principal of out- standing debeniures.	875,515 1,180 160,000 11,578	95 00
Demand loans and fixed deposits maturing before Dec. 1	179,836	56
Total	susp,315	

As it is not known how often various items of indebtedness appear in the different aggregate sums, it could not be learned just what the liabilities of the company amount to. It is safe to say that they are over \$5,000,000.

The company owns the following property in New York and elsewhere:

Real estate mortgages.

East setate mortgages.

Signal 131,000 00

Bebenutures he if by company, secured
and held as treasury assets.

133,000 00

133,000 00 Stocks, bonds, and securities of corpora-tions 687,000 00 Open accounts and bills receivable 320,000 00 Real estate appraised at 684,774 95

\$3,105,774 95

of all concerned is by the appointment of recelvers.

Benjamin M. Fowler, one of the applicants
for receivers, holds in his own right seven debentures of the company, worth in the aggregate \$1,000, and is trustee for \$21,000 worth of
the debentures, all of which bear interest at
the rate of 6 per cent. In September a semiannual dividend of \$600 fell due, but was not
paid to him. The other applicant, J. G. Zachry,
holds twenty-live shares of the stock, of the
value of \$100 each. The receivers are vested
with the usual powers of such officers, and are
required to give bonds of \$100,000 each.

The company owns property in New York,
Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Indiana, Washingtos, Ohio, Arkansas, Maryland, Louistana,
Pannsylvania, Boston, and also in Great Britain.

ain.
Mr. Jarvis, the President of the company,
and one of the receivers, when seen last evening, made the following statement for the

and one of the receivers, when seen last evening, made the following statement for the press.

"The company reluctantly recognized the necessity for the appointment of receivers for the protection of its creditors and stockholders. We have had a season of unparalleled depression in business, and it may almost be said that suspension or postponement of payments has been the universal rule in all mercantile and agricultural communities. The value of the protecty and assets of the Jarvis-Conkin Mortrage Trust Company, under ordinary conditions, is far beyond its outstanding obligations, and, in my judgment, with a return of normal conditions, or with even a moderate betterment of those now prevailing, the company will be able to resume operations and renew its credit upon the basis which has prevailed for so many years. With the almost unanimous suspension of payments by mortgageore, the sudden and violent collapse in marketable values, and the universal inability to realize upon assets, the company has encountered a situation which it could not overcome, except through the course which has been taken. We were prepared or all ordinary storms, but not for a creione.

"The business of the company has, from the

prepared for all ordinary storms, but not for a cyclone.

The business of the company has, from the beginning, been carefully and conservatively managed. It has never failed promptly to meet not only all its own obligations to debenture holders, but in addition it has always earned and paid dividends on its stock the last regular somi-annual dividend having been paid on the 1st of January last. Its business has been remarkably free from losses, none expect a tew of a trilling character ever having been austained by it. Its obligations were mostly losns on real estate, and it has been the influction of the company that the real property covered should be appraised at two and a half times the value of the loans, thus reasonably insuring the company and its security holders against any ultimate loss.

The company was organized under the laws of Missouri, and its authorized capital

and its security holders against any ultiless.

be company was organized under the
of Missouri, and its nuthorized capital
- \$5,000,000, the original issue of
0.000 having been fully paid in its cash. In
- 1832, there was a second issue of
4.000,50 per cent of which was paid in
sh. When the financial stringency bevery sente in August ast, the directors
of a call for the payment of the 50 per
remaining, amounting to an additional
capital of \$1.125,000. A significant evie of the confidence and attitude of the
shaders is found in the fact that notshading no part of this call was by its
a due until the latter part of Decamber
e iresent year, considerable payments on
critions have already been made by the
shaders; and it is confidently expected
with an improvement of conditions, and
cash capital of \$1.125,000 thus coming in,
ompany will shortly be able to resume its
less.

Of cause, the suspension of the Jarvis-Caggin Mortrage Trust Company will not affect or condition to any business to which its relation is that of trustee, nor does it in any wayembrage or affect any business of the firm of Jarvis of onking or of the individuals who are officers of the company.

Electric Ambulances on Street-car Tracks. St. Laure, Mo., Sept. 28. The city authorities have docided to build one or more electric faces for use in street-car and other ac cidents. The various street rain other ac-consented to supply power and free use of their tracks, and the car will be switched and run to any point desired. A contract is let for the construction of the first car.

SAID TO HAVE RUINED GIRLS

In Order to Use Them for Blackmalling

Rich Men. Charles Werback of 225 Hamburg avenue. Williamsburgh, who said he was both a doctor and a maker of men's wear, was charged by thirteen-year-old Catherine Honn of 315 Central avenue, Williamsburgh, in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday, with assault on July 25, while she was staying with his daughter. Werback is about 35 years old and has a wife who is a dressmaker. According to Agent Mayer of the Brookiyn Sochty for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, tie business of the Werbacks was only a closk. Werback's examination was conducted in private. The complainant said she had been aduced to spend the night with the prisoner's laughter.

When I cried," continued the gil, "Werback laughed at me and told me that I was old enough to make lots of money, and that he

enough to make lots of money, aid that he would get me a place as servant in he house of some man who was well off, as that we could then make lots of money by theatening to have him arrested. He had dozeniand dozens of girls, he said, who made mony in that way and gave him part."

In reply to a question by Justice secting, the girl explained that when she has a place provided by Werback her employer were to be blackmailed. Continuing, the girls and to be blackmailed. Continuing, the girls and on after, his wife came to mean told me she had a place for me. She tookne to a Mr. Hendelberg, who lived in Himrodstreet, near Myrtle avenue, and told him that se was my aunt. I worked there two weeks, at then Werback took me away because, as he tak me, it took too long. He got me another plai with Joseph Weisman of 110 Sumpter stret. I was with him two weeks also, and othing came of it, so I went home to my stepnucher."

The girl said she told her aunt, Mrs. leesa, what Werback had done to her, and the her aunt had insisted upon her making theomplaint.

When cross-examined by Lawyer Aprizo

aunt had insisted upon her making theompiaint.

When cross-examined by Lawver Abnzo
Revel, Werbeck's attornsy, the girl stek to
her story, and said that Werback insisted pon
her doing what she did.

Mrs. Barbara Hohn, the girl's slepmicher,
who was the next witness, said that her stier
stepdaughter, Frances Hohn, has also been
wronged by Werback, and that Mrs. Werback
was a party to it. Mrs. Hohn dejied that, because she was poor, she allowed her stepdaughters to do as Werback wasted them, or
that she was a party to it. She aid that Werback often told her she was foolyn not to have
let the stepdaughters make ignes long ago,
as she (Mrs. Hohn) might note rich if she
had done so. Mrs. Hohn sai further that
Werback exacted conditions fim his victims
before he got them places. Shadded that he
made the girls sign a paper.

When Mrs. Hohn had givesher testimony made the girls sign a paper.
When Mra Hohn had give her testimony Justice Goetting adjourned orther hearing until to-morrow.

OUTRAGES ON MGROES. Protests from a Colored Curch Conference

-A Little Strong inguage.
Indianarolis, Ind., Sept. 2—The Missouri Conference of the African Moodist Episcopal Zion Church is in session in (s city. The Conference includes about eigh ministers from Missouri, Indiana, and Illine This denomination is distinct from the M. E. Church. and has a total members in the United States of about 400,000, le principal features of to-day's session w the reading of

States of about 400,000. is principal features of to-day's session with reading of the address existing despeat irrest was a reference to the lynching of negres. The Eishop said:

"The lynching of negres for trifling offences, and in many casesinocent negroes, is increasing to an alarm extent. Something has got to be done. It implies has come when every minister, whitch black, should lift his voice against these trages and barbarities. The blood of thi innocent creatures calls aloue and coursous agitation, to be parswer their calls. Lus arouse public sentiment in our favor tetaling of these heinous crimes until the dipeople of this country are moved to speak in our defence.

"Thirteen negroes, the stof them innocent, were murdered civiliton. We cannot in silent, but must cry ud, and cry until these outrages are banisherom our riand."

Dr. J. P. Thompson of stuils said he knew he was regarded as somethor fan anarchist, but he felt that there was a much of an anarchist, but he felt that there was much praying the regarded of the shedge of blood, as the negro bade of the wash't lib. The negroes ought is something for the major was, he hought a find of the wife and clean wash't find of the work in charged Capt. Daily and Second Officer Johnson into his cabin and had a long alia with them. Johnson acknowledged that it was his fault that the Nourmahal had gone of the wire and officer something for the major was a the houghts a find grant of the wire and officers and pointing out the injustice wife, and the provided and hot was the said and the deal of the work in charged Capt. Daily and Second Officer Johnson into his cabin and had a long alia with them. Johnson acknowledged that it was his fault that the Nourmahal had gone of the wire was the houghts and officers of the wire wash the second officers and pointing out the injustice wife, and the major was the major was the houghts and officers and pointing out the injustice wife, and the work of the wife of t

One of the Men Whoe Said to Have Broken the Bank Monte Carlo. DENVER. Sept. 28.-BiDeutsche is dying. His visit to Colorado sed to do his health some good for a time, but last Monday he was removed from the hate St. Luke's Hospital, where he is receiv the best of care. but consumption is grally wasting him away. To-day he said ter Sun correspondent, in measured tones! frequently paus-

ing for breath: "Yes, I am probably ning for this world. If I have a night as bs the last and the night before, I shall live a short time, two days, possibly a week. 'n being well cared for here, but I am worn I have just sent down to the Brown Ps for my portfolio. There are a whole lot opers that I want to destroy, so that they cit be used in case anything happens to There are notes there against my old fri aggregating some \$40,000, money loanedgood fellows, you

anything happens to i There are notes there against my old fri aggregating some \$40,000, money loanedgood fellows, you know, who were pig in hard luck. As long as I liveose will be all right, but when I die creditors may not look at the matter in time light, and may seek to make them paylo square my debts. That won't do, and I'mng to see that all evidence of indestednes me is wiped out when I crosk. I want relatives to know that I am beingwell ta care of. I have a brother in Cinchnati ested with the commission house if McFss & Co. two brothers in San Frac'isco, any mother and another brother lving inv lork city."

The papers to whithe referred were brought later n the dand in the presence of a few acquintance had them burned. It was a drautic secend the unfortunate man scemed i gain bile while the flames slowly consuled the lets. After the fire burned out heant beschausted. He has addressed a siter toriend, Harry Kall of the New Yor Recordshie will be delivered in case the wris demise. In speaking of his street ratify, Deutsche said he was bot in N York city forty-eight years so. In 3 he went into the theatrical baness will surice Grau. After two years i experis he bought "The Mighty Dolk." which they years netted him, it is said, ow \$100,00 in 1854 he went to Paris and physed inte game of baccarat, making lar winninglie travelled through Europe, ming a died sensation everywhere. Heturned tmerica in September. 1885, living the Hoan House for a time, and then rarned the has

he had bren the bar L Bit of dre Scare.

MONTER Sept. 2 While the Richelieu and Onto steame clumbis, with about 200 passiers retuing from the World's Fair, warming dot the St. Lawrence this afternooretween Chwall and Coteau. she afternoopetween Chwall and Coteau, she took freed only the obliess of the officers preventeerious dister. The fire started in the reing arour the steam pipes near the smeatack, an acommunicated to the packing ween the older plate and panels. The firepliances we turned on the fire, which sextinguised with some difficulty, and the amer preeded on her course, arriving a safely thatternoon.

Arest Illf Toe Calisaya La Rilla hite sing doctor grival. He'll approve .- Ade THE NOURMAHAL STRANDED.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S STEAM YACHT RUN ON A REEF IN THE HUDSON,

. Hale Stove in Her Bottom-The Vessel Beached to Prevent Her from Staking-The Man at the Wheel Mistook the Red Light on a Bock for the Port Light of a Salling Vessel and Changed His Course.

Poughreepsie, Sept. 28.-Mr. John Jacob Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal struck the New Hamburgh reef, about nine miles south of this city, shortly before 10 o'clock last night, while on her way up the Hudson River from New York to Rhinebeck. A hole was stove in bottom amidships and she took in water so rapidly that Capt. W. A. Daly was forced to beach her near Van Rensselaer's Point, where she now lies, with a heavy list to port, in about twelve feet of water, within a stone's throw of the New York Central Railroad tracks. None of the Astors was on board.

The Nourmahal left New York at 5 o'clock resterday afternoon in charge of Capt. Daly

and a crew of forty-eight men. all told. The Captain, who is an expert river pilot, remained on the bridge until long after dark, and at about 9% o'clock turned the command of the yacht over to Second Officer Johnson in order to go below and get some supper. He warned Johnson of the dangerous reefs in that part of the river, and as the Nourmahal draws over fourteen feet of water, he told him to keep well in toward the west shore.

The yacht was then passing a spot known as Dans Kammer. A short distance above this point the Poughkeepsie Transportation Company's dock stretches out into the river from the east shore, and at night a red light marks the end of the pier.

The moon was shining brightly, and there was no fog, and yet Second Officer Johnson says he mistook this red lantern for the port light on a sailing vessel, and consequently put his helm hard down so as to pass on the right of what he thought was an approaching boat. This change in her course brought the Neurmahal close to the eastern shore, and right on top of the New Hamburgh reef, which she suddenly struck, scraping half her length over the rocks before she careened to starboard and of her own headway sheered off into the channel again.

The shock of the collision made the graceful craft tremple from stem to stern. Every man on board knew that something unusual had happened. The engineer reversed his engines almost before the signal was rung from the bridge, and Capt. Daly realizing what must have occurred, was at his post on the deck in an instant. light on a sailing vessel, and consequently put his helm hard down so as to pass on the right

have occurred, was at his post on the deck in an instant.

There he found things in a state of confusion. He ordered the water-tight compartments closed, for it was evident from the action of the vessel that she was taking water. The pumps were manned and the officers quickly went below to make an investigation. They found that there were already between four and six feet of water in the hold, and they raw that it was gaining rapidly on the pumps.

Capt. Daly felt that the only way to keep the Nourmahal from sinking was to beach her. Her head was therefore pointed toward the eastern shore, and with a few strokes of the engine her bow was driven deep into the mud and sand.

launched she was the largest steam yacht in the world.

The man who was on duty in the New York Central Radiroad signal tower, near New Hamburgh, at the time of the accident, says he saw the yacht coming up stream and watched her. He did not understand what was the matter when she began to point in shore, and he says that if she had not hit the reef she must surely have run head on into the Transportation Company's pler had Johnson persevered in his attempt to pass inside the red light at the end. The signal man says the greatest excitement prevailed aboard the yacht as soon as she struck, and he asserts that the grating sound of the keel on the rocks could be heard on shore.

A lew years ago the Captain of the Hudson River steamboat Thomas Cornell made a similar mistake with a red light and ran his boat into the sea wall of the railroad.

The Steamer Thomas McManus Stranded RONDOUT, Sept. 28.-A dense fog prevalled along the Hudson last night and interfered with navigation. A number of boats were forced to lie to until the fog lifted. The steamer Thomas McManus ran hard aground on the flats near Hudson at about 4 o'clock this morning. At daylight the passengers were taken off by the steam yacht Bessie and inuded at Hudson. To-day the freight of the McSianus was unloaded in order that sho might be floated at high tide.

FIVE TO BE HANGED AT ONCE.

Georgia Execution Which Thousands Ar

SAVANNAH. Sept. 28. - Five men will be hange together to-morrow at Mount Vernon, Montgomery county, seventy miles from this city. Two are negroes, and the other three are of African, Indian, and Caucasian blood. The hanging will be public, and, as the murders of which they were convicted were peculiarly brutal, several thousand people from the aurrounding country are expected to be present.

The doomed men are Weldon Gordon, Pearce Strickland, Hiram Jacobs, Hiram Browington, and Lucien Manuel. Weldon Gordon and the notorious negro desperado, Nick Nutting, went to the house of Barney Neal and ordered him to give up some money he had won from Gordon or die. Neal had no money and seized his rife.

him to give up some money he had won from Gordon or die. Neal had no money and seized his rifle.

In the fight the two negroes killed Neal's daughter. Nutting was hanged for his part in this crime in May. In the capture of Nutting the Marshai of Forsyth was killed. Feared Strickland, the second of the men to be hanged to-merow, murdered James Lochiear in July. Lochiear had shot at the negro's dog. That night Strickland took a double-barrel shotgun, and, sneaking up it a window of his victim's house, shothim in the head as he was eating supper with his family. The other three murderers were engaged in the killing of Alexander Petersen, a merchant of filley, for the purpose of robbing his store and the express office. They shot Petersen four times, but his resistance made robbery impossible. The prominence of their victim and the cold-blooded way in which they had conspired to kill him made it necessary to bring the negroes to Savannah to prevent lynching. to Savannah to prevent lynching

Chicago and Return, vin Eric, \$18.00

FAN ALEN'S NOMINATION.

Whitney's Letter Has Not Changed the Sitintion as Regards the Senate's Action.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.-William C. Whitney's published statement of the circumstances surcounding the nomination of James J. Van Alen to be Minister to Italy has not altered the situation as regards the probable action of the Senate. The members of the Committee on Foreign Relations seem to be more interested in ascertaining whether Mr. Van Alen is a proper man to be Italian Minister than to ascertain the truth or falsity of the charge that his appointment is the result of a bargain between him and the managers of the last Democratic campaign.

The Senators who are Inclined to criticise the appointment most severely have not at any time thought that proof would be forthcoming of the alleged bargain, but since read-Whitney's letter and Mr. Van Alen's own published statement, they have come to the conclusion that there is no doubt whatever that Mr. Van Alen contributed heavily to the that Mr. Van Alen contributed heavily to the Democratic campaign fund, and that he was nominated to be Ambassador to Italy because of this fact, and for no other reason.

Senator Morgan, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, would no doubt be very glad if President Cleveland could be brought to see the propriety of withdrawing Mr. Van Alen's nomination, thus relieving him of the embarrassment of having to decide whether a favorable or adverse report shall be made upon it. The Democratic Senators who would welcome an opportunity to rebuke the Administration are not the only ones who are advising that the nomination be rejected if the President does not see fit to withdraw it. There are two or three prominent and influential Republican Senators who are doing all in their power to create a feeling in opposition to confirmation, not for political reasons at all, but because they regard Mr. Van Alen's appointment as one totally unfit to be made. At least one of these Senators is himself a man of fashion, cultivation, and wealth, who is personally acquainted with Mr. Van Alen, and has been for several years. He does not hesitate to say to his Republican colleagues that the nomination should be rejected if it is not withdrawn, and he is very active in opposing the efforts of the President's friends to secure, favorable action.

Senator Aldrich's letter of endorsement of Mr. Van Alen was purely a perfunctory one, given at the request of certain Rhode Island Democrats. He gave the letter because he was asked to and because he had no reason to refuse, as he had known Mr. Van Alen for several years as a Democrat and a gentleman. Democratic campaign fund, and that he was

IT DID NOT GO OFF.

But the Man Who Carried It Did, in Muff, to Seek Justice Elsewhere,

A short, stout, middle-aged man walked into Commissioner Shields's office in the Federal building yesterday and demanded a private interview in a secluded room where no one else could hear the awful disclosures he was about to make. The visitor's hair was white as cotton, as were his eyebrows and the slight suggestion of a moustache on his upper lip. He wore a brand-new suit of gray, and carried a large-headed cane, ferrule end up. There was a wild look about his eyes that made a cold shiver run down the back of the Commissioner, and he carried in his closed right fist a small bundle which looked as if it light be a dynamite bomb done up in manila

Paper.

I cannot talk to you here, and must see you in private," said the visitor, when Commissioner Shields objected to going into a priwate room.

The visitor said, finally: "I have been grossly outraged, and in the name of a long-suffering public I demand a hearing. Come right
over to this corner and I will tell you about
the outrage."

The Commissioner cautiously moved toward the visitor and took a seat by his side, keeping a close watch on the hand with the brown paper parcel.

"Well, now, what is it, my friend?" said the

Commissioner.

"Here it is." the visitor said shoving out his right hand, in which he had the parcel, his right hand, in which he had the parcel, with a sudden movement.

The Commissioner jumped up, and everybody in the room held his breath. The visitor said: "I have received this postal card," uncrumpling the paper which he had been helding in his hand, "and on it the writer tells me to "go to heil."

"Is that all?" said the Commissioner.

"Is that all?" exclaimed the visitor, "Why, don't you know that that is against the law and the Constitution of the United States, and if I can't get justice here I will go where I can."

And the visitor went out.

NOT CONVERTED FROM JUDAISM.

But Mr. Strauss Does Not Healtate to Indorse Buddha.

Charles T. Strauss, importer and manu facturer of lace curtains at 466 Broadway, returned yesterday from Chicago, where he has been seeing the Fair and attending the Congress of Religions, and denied that he had been converted from the Jewish faith to the

"It is not true that my parents were very or thodox in their faith. I was brought up in no faith whatever. I am not a member of a synagogue or of any congregation, and have been

gogue or of any congregation, and have been in a synagogue only three times in twenty years. So I was not converted from the Jowish faith.

"It is true, however, that for the last two years I have read much about the doctrines of Buddha. I corresponded with Mr. Dharmapala of Ceylon, who is the General Secretary of the Maha-Bodhi Society. Hearing that he was to be a delegate to the Congress of Religions I wanted to hear him, and so went out there to see the Fair and attend the Congress.

"I heard what Mr. Dharmapala said, and I endorse it. I find myself in accord with the tenets and philosophy of Buddha, and I said so, not at the meetings of the Congress, but at a meeting over which Mr. Dharmapala presided. I made only a three minutes' speech. I believe I am in good company with Schonenhauer. Edwin Arnold, and others. I endorse what Edwin Arnold says in the preface to the light of Asia': Buddhism has in it the eternity of universal hope, the immortality of a boundless love, an indestructible element of faith in final good, and the products assertion ever made of human freedom."

Mr. Strauss said he was not going to start a society to promote Buddhism in this neighborhood. He is a member of the Society for Ethical Culture.

KILLED BY POLICEMEN.

A Chicago Taugh Meets His Death After CHICAGO, Sept. 28.-After shooting and seri-

oualy wounding three men, James McGrath, a notorious West Side character, was shot twice and killed by Maxwell street policemen this afternoon. The injured are:

Policeman Mitchell Fleming of the Maxwell street station; shot in the calf of the leg.
Thomas Beesham, shot through the head by
McGrath; will die,
Edward Jackson, shot in the bridge of the

Edward Jackson, shot in the bridge of the nose.

The first shooting was the result of a quarrel between McGrath and Beesham. The latter was taken to the hospital and only remained conscious long enough to give the name of his assailant. Policemen Fieming and Butler found McGrath on Canal street and accosted him.

McGrath turned with an cath and fired point blank at Butler's head. The bullet went wide of the mark, and struck Edward Jackson, who was walking on the opposite side of the street, in the bridge of the nose, breaking the bone.

McGrath again levelled his revolver and discharged it at Fieming. As he fired the second shot both of the policemen discharged their weapons at him. The two bullets fired took effect, one of them passing through the despende's heart, while the other found lodgment under the right armpit. McGrath has a brother in Jollet.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.-Two valuable stal-

lions, owned by Dr. C. L. Thudicum of Hadlonfield. N. J., fought a duel to the death yesterday. They were known to be vicious, and had been kept in separate fields. Yesterday they got into the same field by accident and at once went at each other.

Their hoofs struck terrible blows, and the horses bit as effectively as zebras. Finally, the more valuable stallion, worth \$1,000, fell. The other soen trampled over him. Then, to make sure of a finish, the victor selzed his rival by the throat and dragged him about the field.

Via New York, Ontario, and Western Ratiway, od Oct. 2. Oct. 11. Oct. 17. Oct. 21. via Niagara Falla. Full in-formation at 371 Broadway, New York.—Ada.

AN OPERETTA IN 48 HOURS.

BARON HAMMERSTEIN BETS \$100 THAT HE CAN COMPOSE IT.

His Felends Chose Him to His Task by Set. ting an Organ Grinder Under His Window -He Began Work Yesterday Afternoon and Was Still Healthy at Midnight

An Italian wheeled a plano-organ up to the Twenty-ninth street side of the Gilsey House at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and began grinding out "Daddy Wouldn't Buy Me a Bow-He had just finished the prelude, when window on the fourth floor went up with a

bang, and the face of a short, stolid man, with closely cropped, pointed beard, looked out and the man began gesticulating. The Italian kept on grinding, and the man in the window worked his arms furiously and

used language the organ grinder did not seem to understand. Then the man in the window threw out nickel to the Italian, who, doubtless thinking his efforts were appreciated, kept on grinding. The man in the window threw out more coin and tried to wave the organ grinder away. He

appearing with a pitcher and an expression of determination. He pointed over in the direction of Hoboken, and making a motion as if to drop the pitcher scared the Italian away.

wouldn't go, and the man left the window, re-

The man in the window was Baron Oscar Hammerstein, the theatrical manager, and he was endeavoring to compose a one-act operetta, which he had wagered to complete against time.

The Baron had an argument with Gus Kerker, the musical director, in which he maintained that a composer of real genius could sit down and reel off an opera in a day. "Why." said the Baron, "I could write one

myself in a day or two." Kerker simply laughed.
"Well. I'll tell you what I will do. I'll bet \$100 that I can write an operetta in forty-eight hours that will be worthy of production in any New York theatre." and the Baron supplemented his remark with the flash of a brand-

new \$100 bill. "I'll take you," said Kerker, producing another \$100.

Articles of agreement were regularly drawn up, and the Baron found himself bound to "conceive the plot, design the scenery and costumes, write the words and music of a oneact operatta to be named by Mr. Kerker, and to accomplish the whole within forty-eight hours."

Yesterday afternoon was the time appointed for the Baron to begin composing, and at 3 o'clock a party of theatrical men gathered in the Gilsey House to start him off.

The Baron agreed to be locked up in a room with a plane and all the materials necessary

with a plano and all the materials necessary for turning out the operetta. Rooms 48 and 50 were engaged, and a committee started on a hunt for a plano.

Kerker proposed the title should be "The Koh-I-Noor," and the Baron accepted it with a confident smile. He entered the room, and, when satisfied that everything was provided for his comfort, said he was ready.

He was thoroughly searched, and at 3:20 o'clook George Lederer turned the key of the Baron's room, which was 50. Jack Hirsh was placed in room 48 to keep the Baron under surveillance and attend to any of his needs.

It was stipulated that he should not have any communication with anybody thereafter save through Hirsh. The Baron had scarcely got to work when John Russell and Ariel Barney were noticed walking up Broadway with an organ grinder in tow.

They walked quietly into the hotel, leaving the grinder under the Baron's window.

He had his room changed for an inside one. The committee arrived with a plano, and the Baron and his watcher moved into rooms 250 and 257.

At 6 o'clook the Baron stopped for dinner and Watcher Hirsh said he wore a troubled look.

Baron and his watcher moved into rooms 200 and 257.

At 9 o'clook the Baron stopped for dinner and Watcher Hirsh said he wore a troubled look. The floor was littered with paper and the Baron's hair was tousied.

At 11 o'clock Hirsh, who would not be seen by the reporters, said that there were all sorts of noises in the Baron's room, but he was assured that the Baron's room, but he was assured that the Baron's health was not falling. The Baron will have the assistance of a musician when the operetta is completed, and then it is to be submitted to a committee consisting of A. M. Palmer, Leander Richardson, Jesse Williams, and J. I. C. Clarke, who will describe the worthy of production in any

Jesse Williams, and J. I. C. Clarke, who will decide whether it is worthy of production in any
first-class New York theatre. If they decide
that it is not, then the Baron loses his \$100, so
it all depends on his genius to win the money.

Just after midnight a Sun reporter saw the
Baron. He said he had already evolved half a
dozen schemes for his operatta.

The scene of it was to be in the Kaffir diamond fields in South Africa, a place he knew
nothing about. Whenever he was confronted
by a situation he would introduce a bailet.

"I have already committed three murders."
he said, "and I don't know how many more I
may have to commit before 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, but it looks to me now as if the
pleasantest thing I could do would be to drown
myself in the bathtub."

GRAFF WANTED TO DROWN.

A Tugboat Captain Pulled Him Out of the East River Despite His Struggles. A few minutes before the ferryboat Broad-

way left her pier at the foot of East Twentythird street, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an excited man rushed on board and took up a position near the forward rail. When the boat reached the middle of the stream he walked backward a few steps and took a run ning jump over the side into the river.

When he came to the surface he seemed to hesitate whether to strike out for his life or let himself drown. Evidently he chose the latter, for with a faint cry he threw up his arms and sank out of sight. Capt. John Morris of the tug Baltimore

turned the tug toward the spot where the would-be suicide had gone down. When the man came up for the second time Capt. Morris man came up for the second time Capt. Morris seized him by the collar and attempted to pull him into the boat. "Let go!" sputtered the drowning man, struggling to free himself.

Then one of the deck hands grabbed him by the shoulders and he was pulled out of the water and held down upon the deek of the tug, which started for the New York shore.

The man said he was Emil Graff, a watch maker, and that he lived at 218 Johnson avenue. Brooklyn. When asked why he had attempted to commit suicide, he said he was tired of living, and thought that drowning was an easy way out of it. Graff was turned over to the pelice by the Captain of the Baltimore, and was locked up in the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital.

and was looked up in the prison ward at Belleque Hosbital.

Graff was separated from his wife, who lives
at 610 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn. She said
last night that some years ago her husband
was in the Fiatbush insane Asylum. Twice
he had tried to kill her and twice before attempted to commit suicide.

Some years ago he invented a watch case
and thought that he would soon become rich,
but the invention wasn't worth anything.

THREATENED TO LYNCH HER.

The Charge that Mrs. Julieu Makes Against NEW OHLEANS, Sept. 28.-The investigation of the Jefferson lynchings to-day was as much

farce as yesterday. None of the witnesses knew anything about it or had heard the names of any of the lynchers. The testimony, however, indicated that the lynchers had keys to the jail, which were given

lynchers had keys to the jail, which were given to tham by some of the local authorities who connivous at the violence. The officer in charge of the jail declared that the locks had been forced by the mob and broken. This was shown to be faise. To-day the locks disappeared so that they could not be examined,

Mrs. Julion, the mother of the lynched man, who, with her two daughters, was locked in the jail, declares that the mob got in with keys. Some time after the lynching she was taken out, she says, by Judge Long, and a rope was related around her nock. She was threatened with lynching unless she revealed her son's hiding place. All the Julien women were compelled to leave the tarish after the trouble and are now living here, where they have been cared for by other negroes, but to avoid bringing trouble on those who have cared for them they change their quarters frequently. change their quarters frequently.

Ripans Tabules purify the blood and restore the com-

A CRANK IN THE WHITE ROUSE. He Wanted to Depose President Cleveland by Fair Means or Foul,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.-This morning shortly before 10 o'clock a white man, about 28 years of age, in some unexplained way found

his way into the lower part of the White House. and, meeting the colored cook, said to her: "I want to see father." Who is your father?" the cook asked him. "Mr. Cleveland, of course," was his response. Just then Policeman Heller appeared upon

was not altogether right, and so he dealt with him accordingly.
"Your father is out in the garden." he told the mysterious visitor. "Come with me and we'll find him."

the scene, and saw at a glance that the mar

Arm in arm they started toward the door the intruder thinking he was going to meet the President, but the policeman know that he would land him at the watch box. On their way to the box the policeman asked the man:

What did you want in the White House?" "I wanted that chair." was the response.

"What chair?" "The President's chair."

"Don't you think the President fills it satisfactorily ?"

"No. I don't." was the reply. "and I intend to get it by fair means or foul. Give us each a pistol, and I'll show who will get it, d-d quick."

When they got to the watch box they found Policeman Hible on duty. Before Hible knew what was going on, the prisoner grabbed the policeman's blackjack from his pocket, evidently thinking he was going to get a pistol. He tried to use the club on Hible, but both policemen grabbed him, and the struggle lasted but a few minutes before the man was overpowered.

The crank was taken to the police station. where he gave the name of Joseph Washington, and said he came from Pennsylvania. A charge of being a suspicious character was filed against him.

A PLAGUE-RIDDEN SHIP.

114 People Die of Cholera on the Italian Steamship Carlo R.

Rome, Sept. 28.-The mail steamship Carlo R., which sailed from Genoa for Santos, Brazil, on July 20, has returned with cholera aboard her and is in quarantine at Asinara Island, near Sardinia. The steamship was infected when she reached Brazil, and was not allowed to land any passengers.

During the whole voyage 114 persons died of cholera, most of them on the way home. Seventeen cases of cholera were reported by the ship's doctor last night,

In the twenty-four hours ended at noon today seventeen cases of cholera developed in Leghorn, and eight persons died. In the same time nineteen fresh cases and seven deaths were reported in Patti, Sicily.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.-One case of Asiatic chol-

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—One case of Asiatic cholera was reported here to-day. The patient was taken to the Moabit Hospital. The Rhine water near Mannheim has been an alyzed and found free from cholera bacilli.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Surgeon-General Wyman has received a telegram from Naples assuring him that the cholera conditions in that city are improving. Dr. Irving C. Rosse, who has been stationed at Genoa, was vesterday ordered by Dr. Wyman to proceed to Leghorn for duty.

TO DO AWAY WITH THE CORONERS.

A Suggestion Which the Grand Jury Is Said to Have Entertained Favorably. President James J. Martin of the Police Board, Superintendent Byrnes, President Charles G. Wilson and Commissioner Cyrus Edson of the Board of Health, and Police Justices Smith and Voorbis went before the Grand Jury yesterday to testify in the investigation of the affairs of the Coroners' office. It is understood that they were invited by Mr. Nicell to go before the Grand Jury to make suggestions as to how the business now conducted by the Coroners could be more advantageously disposed of. It is understood that they agreed, substantially, that the Board of Coroners should be abolished, and that the duties of the Coroners should be transferred by the Legislature to the police surgeons or physicians under the control of the Board, of

physicians under the control of the Board of Health. The Grand Jury, the understanding is, directed Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, who has charge of all matters before them, to draw up a presentment embodying these suggestions to the Legislature. It is expected that this presentment will be handed up to Judge Fitzgerald in Part I. of the General Sessions this afternoon. MISS BRIGGS MAY BE A DEACONESS.

She Will Enter a Training School for Dea concesses as a Special Student. Miss Briggs, a daughter of Prof. Briggs of the Union Theological Seminary, is about to enter as a special student upon a course of preparation for the disconste in the junio class of the New York Training School for Deaconesses. This institution, which belongs to the Protestant Episcopal faith, was founded in October, 1890, and was then known as the 'Grace House Training School for Deaconesses." It is under the direct supervision o the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church. After its foundation the school grew so rapidly that it was decided that it should be something other than a parcelial institution, and it was changed.

The school, which is in Grace House will open on Oct. 4. The course of study covers two years and involves practical work in the hospitals, so that its graduates will be properly trained in the care of nursing the sick. Special efforts are made to familiarize the students with the work done in the missions homes, and reformatories of New York. the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace

REMOVED BY THE GRAND VIZIER. Fate of the Governor Who Delayed Punishing Miss Melton's Assailants The Rev. John Gillespie, Secretary of the

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, has received a letter from assistant Secretary of State Adee, saying that the Governor of Mosul. Turkey, has been removed by the Grand Vizier for delaying the trial of the persons who attacked Miss Anna Melton, an American missionary, in the Koordesh Mountains on June 14. Another Governor has been appointed, with instructions to punish the guilty.

Agah Jon. an Armenian Christian, secording to news received yesterday by Recording Secretary Labarce of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, was murdered recently by Mohammedans in Porsia. Agah Jon was a merchant. He was pitched from the top of a mosque, and his life was crushed out by a heavy stone thrown upon him. for delaying the trial of the persons who at-

Crushed to Death in a Pante

WARRAW, Sept. 28 .- A false alarm of fire wagiven to-day in the synagogue of Kalwarya near Suwalki. The building was erowded with Jews at worship. All started at once for the two exits, and, despite the shouts of the rabbi that there was no fire, fought to get out.

After a struggle of ten minutes, two-thirds of the congregation were still in the syna-gogue. As no fire had appeared, they became naimer, and, with the ald of the caretakers the rabbi eventually restored quiet. Nine dead bodies were found near the exits, and twenty persons lay unconscious and bleeding where they had been trampled. Fully 100 persons were injured in the rush. Fifteen are suffering from wounds likely to cause death.

ALBUQUEBQUE, N. M., Sept. 28.-In a battle between a Sheriff's posse and two cowboy desperadoes yesterday near Verde Valloy the latter, Andy Dimond and R. G. Harris, were shot and killed. A few weeks ago the cowboys attempted to wreck a passenger train on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and the Sheriff's poses has been on their trall ever since.

MRS. NEAME ON THE STAND.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

A BITTER RECITAL OF HER WHONGS AT ELLISON'S HANDS,

Besides Spitting in Her Face, She Said, He Tried to Make Her Commit Perjury in the Slevin Case-She Accuses Him Alec of Imitating Her Mandwriting and Readlag Forged Letters to Friends in Him Club to Blacken Her Character-Alleged Threats to Ruin Her Reputation if She Did Not Marry Him-Other Threats to Kill Her Father-The Prosecution Rents. and Ellison Will Now Have Opportunity

to Offer a Defence for His Assault.

Frank Ellison must have thought yesterday. during the theatrical appearance of Mrs. Neame on the witness stand in Recorder Smyth's court, that when the Prince of Wales "perjured himself like a gentleman" possibly the worldly wise Prince had other reasons for his conduct than a wish to govern himself by the code which regulates the conduct of gentlemen in such cases. Mr. Ellison would have been justified in thinking that possibly the Prince had the discretion of prudence; that he desired to escape the wrath of the woman concerned, as well as the loathing of all men, by perjuring himself like a gentleman." Ellison yesterday put in evidence some letters he reselved from Mrs. Neame, and thereby brought down upon his unhappy head the full surging

torrent of her wrath.

Mrs. Neame is a slender, delicate-looking woman, stylishly dressed, with softly modulated voice; yet within a few minutes after she was compelled to admit the authorship of some letters to Ellison, she had characterized him as a liar, a coward, a perjurer, a swindler. a rufflan, a threatener of women, and a man who displayed a woman's letters in his club for the avowed purpose of destroying her character.

Mr. Brooke, the veteran and experienced counsel for the defendant, tried with all his skill to check or turn aside this torrent of wrath-sought by every artful manouvre in his power to offset or minimize the effect of the flood of hate and scorn his client had evoked, but it was the broom against the tide, the struggle of the learned counsel against the determination of one woman.



Mrs. Neame has a crest, and it is embossed in gold on the paper on which the letters were written. The crest is a lion rampant, with the motto, "Amo et odi." which reads in English,

I love and hate." Mr. Brooke put in a full day's work yesterday, for, besides his experience with Mrs. Neame in the afternoon, he had a happy hour in the morning with her father, when he finished that self-possessed old gentleman's cross-examination. Mr. Henriques, the father, is something more than self-possessed. He has been thirty years a member of the Nev York Stock Exchange, where he is known as Billy" Henriques. Perhaps that tells the whole story. He is a slight man, with a youthfulfigure, which he dresses almost daintily, the only signs of his sixty-one years being his close-cropped gray hair and almost white moustache. His brows are jet black, and his complexion indicates a man who early in life gave o'er burning the midnight lamp in studious pursuits for the less calm if more flecting delights of large cold bottles and small hot birds. His life for the span of a generation has been passed on the floor of the Exchange or in comfortable corners of a club. so it does not seem necessary to add that Mr. Brooke's efforts to rattle him were futlle. He even countered some of Mr. Brooke's leads

with considerable definess and great satis-During these two examinations the defendant alone in all that crowded court room showed no sign of entertainment, although

he evinced considerable interest at times. When the Recorder took his seat on the bench at the opening of the court he glanced over the two blocks of spectators—one block facing him, the other on his right—and a scowl of disapproval disturbed the secenity begot of his presumably excellent breakfast and his certainly clean shave. That glance disclosed to him the presence in the court room of a number of women, all of whom were distinguished in their costumes by the tower-like structure of their bonnets. Whether it was their sex or only their bonnets that excited his wrath was not developed, but just as soon as the crier had concluded his matutinal invitation to all persons having business in the court to come forward and be heard, the Recorder

icily whispered to a court officer: "Tell the officer at the door to admit no more women in this room." When Mr. Henriques resumed his seat in the witness stand Mr. Brooke performed a friendly service for Herman Celrichs by having the vitness state that it was not Herman but Charles Oelrichs who acted as Mr. Ellison's friend in the interview in which Ellison proposed to the broker to fight a duel with pistols across a table. This matter being amiably straightened on the recrd, Mr. Brooke re-

straightened on the read, at. Brooks re-sumed his investigation of Mr. Henriques's visiting list.
"Do you know a woman named Emma Charles?" he asked, making a pendulum of his eyeglasses and looking as if he did not are much whether the broker had the advantage

Charles?" he asked, making a pendulum of his every magogue of Kalwarya iding was erowded with the shouts of the rabbi ought to get out.

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